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**Intelligence from Liberia.**

WE now present to our readers some of the most interesting statements contained in the late despatches from the Colonial Agent.

They prove, we think, that the advantages which the free people of color will derive from emigration to Africa, have not been over-rated, and, that they will confer on that dark and neglected land, blessings equal to, if not greater than those they will receive. We confess, we cannot understand how our intelligent and pious men of color, can peruse the following letters without feeling inspired with zeal and resolution, in a cause which promises such rich and lasting benefits to themselves and their race. And surely the citizens of our country must perceive the weighty motives of patriotism and religion, which now urge them to individual and national efforts in the great scheme of African Colonization.

LIBERIA, *July 21, 1831.*

*Gentlemen:* An opportunity for the United States having at length offered, I hasten to lay before the Board a statement of the present condition of the Colony, which, although not so circumstantial as I could wish, will, I trust, meet their approbation. At the time the *Java* arrived in our harbour, I was unfortunately absent, on a visit to Millsburg, and she sailed so shortly after my return, that I found it impossible to prepare my despatches in time to send by her.

Although nothing of special interest has occurred since my last communication, I am happy to have it in my power to inform the Board, that the Colony, at present, enjoys a degree of prosperity not only unexampled, but greatly exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its warmest

friends. Internal improvements have been carried on to an extent scarcely to be credited, and places a few months since covered with a dense forest are now occupied by commodious dwellings. Our influence over the neighbouring tribes is rapidly extending, and I trust we shall ere long become the efficient instruments of the rapid diffusion of civilization and Christianity, and of dispelling the moral gloom that has so long overspread this unhappy land.

As the resources of the country are more fully developed, the comforts, and even some of the luxuries of civilized life are placed within the reach of all, and few are to be found possessed of a moderate share of industry and economy, whose circumstances as to ease and comfort are not greatly superior to those of the same class in the United States.

I have also great satisfaction in stating, that with the exception of the heavy affliction it has pleased Providence to send on the emigration per *Carolinian*, few deaths have occurred since my return to this country. The health of the Colony generally is good, and the emigrants who arrived in the *Volador*, have, with few exceptions, got through the disease of the climate, and I believe, without the occurrence of a single death;\* the few who remained at Monrovia were so slightly affected as scarcely to require medical aid, and the same has, I understand, been the case with those at *Caldwell*, under the care of Dr. Tolsen. These last as well as those who arrived in the *Carolinian*, have all had their town lots and plantation lands assigned them, and are at present industriously employed in erecting houses and clearing farms.

To those emigrants who have had the fever and are in a great measure acclimated, Africa proves a more congenial clime than any part of the United States; here, they enjoy a greater immunity from disease, and pulmonary affections so rife among our coloured population, are almost unknown—young children, however, are very apt to have repeated attacks of cholera infantum, but this readily yields to judicious medical treatment. Out of a great number of cases that have come under my notice since my first arrival in this country, I do not recollect losing more than four; and in two of these, the disease was so far advanced before application was made for relief, as to be beyond the reach of medicine.

While on this subject I would beg leave to suggest to the Board the propriety of selecting (if practicable) emigrants from such sections of the United States as are not mountainous, or where from the great elevation, the inhabitants from their earliest infancy have been inhaling an atmosphere free from those deleterious principles, which are so abundantly extricated in the lower and alluvial districts. Emigrants from these latter situations, especially from sections of country where autumnal remittent and intermittent fevers prevail, are generally very slightly affected by the

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\* It is stated in later letters, that two small children out of 25 persons had died.

fever of this climate, and in several instances have escaped altogether. I well know that we cannot, at all times, without injury to the cause, reject any who may offer, but, at the same time, I think we might, without deviation from sound policy, insist on those to whom (from their previous locating, habits, &c.) we would have good reason to believe the climate would prove particularly unfriendly, of all the probable dangers and difficulties they have to encounter before they are permitted to embark. Such a course would, I am persuaded, do much towards gaining the confidence and securing the cordial co-operation of our colored population; and the favourable accounts of the health and prosperity of those who are permitted to emigrate, which must necessarily be sent home, would procure great accession of strength, and increase the popularity of the cause with that class who are immediately interested in its success.

The agriculture of the Colony, although much improved, still remains in a very imperfect state; we have not as yet adopted to any extent the agricultural improvements of civilized countries, nor do I think we are sufficiently well acquainted with the proper time for planting such vegetables as are not indigenous to this country; but which, I have no doubt will do well, whenever we shall, by a series of well conducted experiments arrive at the knowledge of the season and mode of cultivation best adapted to the climate.

The crops of last year did not succeed well in consequence of the unusual drought: the rice suffered more from this cause than any other, as we do not here as in the southern states, plant it in low situations which can be readily irrigated from the adjacent water courses; but, on the contrary, it may be seen growing in the greatest luxuriance on the highest grounds, depending solely for its prosperity on the copious showers which usually fall during four or five months in the year. We are, however, getting into the way of raising Indian corn, though not to an extent sufficient to rely upon it as an article of subsistence. The corn of this country is of an inferior kind, and not near so productive as that of the United States. The ears are shorter and the grain smaller. I think a few bushels of our best corn, for seed, would do well, and should be sent out with every expedition.

The generality of emigrants finding they can acquire a subsistence for themselves and their families by other pursuits, are very apt to consider agriculture as of secondary importance, and defer the improvement of their farm lands to some distant period. One of the chief obstacles to the more general cultivation of the soil, is the mania for trading which pervades all classes. Emigrants on their arrival, see examples where men, by devoting themselves solely to commercial pursuits, have attained comparative affluence, and are but too apt to imagine the same road to fortune is open to themselves, without reflecting they have not the requisite experience which the others have acquired through many privations



and pecuniary sacrifices. For it is impossible for a stranger to carry on a profitable traffic with the natives, who, by their constant intercourse with the Colony, have acquired a degree of shrewdness, which would baffle the skill of any but those, who, by a long residence among them have become perfectly acquainted with their habits and manners, and able to perceive and avail themselves of advantages, which would be overlooked by those not possessed of similar information.

Another obstacle to the advancement of agriculture arises from the ignorance and indolence of many who are permitted to emigrate. They have just been emancipated, and are not only too ignorant to appreciate the advantages that will accrue from the cultivation of the soil, but have so long been accustomed to be forced to work, that they will not voluntarily exert themselves beyond what is absolutely necessary to procure a miserable and precarious subsistence; having never been permitted to act or think for themselves, they are in point of industry and intelligence far below the free people of colour, and really know not how to provide for their future wants.

This is, I must confess, by no means a flattering picture of the state of our agriculture; still it has, notwithstanding the numerous opposing obstacles, made considerable advancement, and instances are not wanting, where individuals by perseverance and industry and confining their attention solely to the cultivation of their farms, have not only placed their families in situations of ease and comfort, but have considerable surplus-produce to dispose of. Our progress, it is true, has not been rapid, but I have no doubt of our arriving at such a degree of improvement as will enable us to rely entirely on our own resources and render us independent of foreign aid.

The commerce of the Colony during the past, has greatly exceeded that of any former year. Within this period 46 vessels have visited our port; of this number, 21 were American, and a majority of the remainder English; our exports amounted to \$88,911 25, and the value of merchandize and produce on hand at the close of the year, was about \$23,016 65. This statement is taken from the returns of the Port officer and the books of our principal merchants, and is as correct as the nature of the circumstances will admit; perhaps about one-sixth might be added to amount of exports and goods on hand, as there are several persons who do not devote the whole of their time to commerce, and who are unable, from their limited education, to give any thing like a correct statement of their affairs.

Much of the produce exported, is brought into the colony by our small vessels trading along the coast, and from private factories established at various points from Cape Mount to Grand Bassa—we have also a brisk, though not so profitable a trade with the interior, particularly the Condo country, of which Bo Poro is the capital, but the practice of crediting the natives to a large amount and the losses that have occurred from their

failing to comply with their contracts, have in a great measure deprived us of the profits, that might otherwise have been derived from the vigorous prosecution of this trade.

Our relations with the neighboring tribes, continue to be of the most amicable kind; and we have acquired a great accession of moral influence, the effects of which are daily becoming more apparent. Many of those in our immediate vicinity have to a considerable extent adopted our manners and habits—and mechanics tolerably skilful who have acquired a knowledge of their trade, during their residence in the Colony, may be found among them. The policy which has influenced our intercourse with them is that of justice and humanity, and all disputes occurring between the colonists and natives have so invariably been adjusted upon equitable principles, that they will frequently, instead of abiding by their own laws and usages, prefer having their palavers (or disputes) referred to us for decision; and it is by no means unusual to see natives attending our court of monthly sessions either as plaintiffs or defendants, and such is the confidence they have in the justice of that tribunal, that its decrees are cheerfully acquiesced in; nor is the slightest murmur heard, even from the party against whom the decision may have been given.

It is impossible for one not on the spot, and witnessing the daily evidences of the fact, to imagine the influence we have acquired over the inhabitants of this country: they never undertake to settle an affair of consequence without first asking our advice; or attempt to retaliate on any neighbouring tribe, for any injury they may have sustained at their hands, without first enquiring if "Governor will make palaver," provided they do themselves summary justice.

A few days since, I was waited upon by a deputation from King Ba Konka, offering me the choice of lands to any extent, provided I would make a settlement in his neighbourhood: he stated they could never feel themselves secure until they were in the immediate vicinity of our people, and as the whole of the country was in our power, we ought to protect them from the inroads of hostile tribes; he expressed himself as perfectly willing to surrender all authority into our hands, and had not the slightest objection that the laws of the Colony should supersede the customs and usages of the country hitherto in force among them. Similar requests are made almost daily, and was it prudent, we could in a short time receive the submission of nearly all the neighbouring tribes on the same terms; but sound policy forbids that we should in all cases accede to their requests, as it would in all probability involve us in troublesome and destructive wars with some of the powerful tribes more in the interior—but whenever it can be done with safety, or where they are near enough for us to afford them efficient support, their request shall be attended to.

A circumstance has recently occurred which for a time threatened to interrupt our friendly intercourse with the natives in the vicinity of Lit-

the Cape Mount; but which I am happy to inform the Board has been satisfactorily adjusted—the facts connected with this transaction are as follows:

In the early part of February last, the Agency schooner under the command of Capt. William Thompson, was despatched to Little Cape Mount for the purpose of procuring a cargo of rice; on his arrival he ascended the river and anchored opposite the town of James Williams, who is one of the chiefs of that country. While laying there, a dispute occurred with the natives in consequence of his attempting to seize on some property to compel the payment of a debt which had for a long time been due by him from whom the property was taken. The natives immediately collected in considerable numbers armed with muskets and spears, and in the attempt to convey the property on board, a skirmish ensued, several shots were fired, one of which took effect, severely wounding one of the crew in the leg. Captain Thompson, seeing his men placed in a critical situation, opened a fire with musketry on the assailants, but without effect, as they immediately sheltered themselves in the houses and bushes on the banks, whence they continued to annoy him severely: to dislodge them from this position, he opened fire from a four-pounder pivot gun. This had the effect of dispersing them, and silencing their fire. After some further skirmishing, he succeeded in getting possession of the persons of James Williams, and three other natives of note, and brought them all prisoners to this place.

They were arraigned on the —— day of February, and the greater part of the day was consumed in their trial. After we had heard all the evidence on the part of the Colony, Williams was called upon for his defence, and a more able and eloquent one I never listened to. I was struck with the peculiar grace and dignity of his figure: it was somewhat above the middle height, and finely proportioned; he wore a large robe, the folds of which were disposed so as to resemble the drapery we see represented on ancient statues, and set off his person to great advantage. His countenance had an expression of intelligence superior to the generality of the natives; his attitudes were easy and graceful; he spoke very deliberately, weighed well what he had to say, before he gave it utterance; and the arguments and proofs he brought forward in support of his innocence, were conclusive. He closed his defence with an appeal to our justice, which was irresistible. I need scarcely say he was fully and honourably acquitted, and himself and the other prisoners, against whom nothing could be proved, were liberated.

It appeared on the trial, that Williams, instead of being guilty of the assault, exerted himself to the uttermost to prevent the natives from committing hostilities; and that it was the Jundo people, and not his subjects, who were the assailants. Jundo is a large and populous town, about fourteen miles distant in the interior, and the people were too numerous



to be opposed by the comparatively small force under the command of Williams.

Although Captain Thompson acted very improperly in attempting by force and arms to compel the payment of a private debt, and was on this account severely censured; still the consequences of this affair have proved highly beneficial to the Colony. These people have hitherto deemed themselves beyond the reach of our power, and in several instances, openly defied us; they are now completely humbled. We not only struck terror into the inhabitants of Little Cape Mount, but the greatest alarm prevailed some distance in the interior, and along the coast, nearly as far as the Gallenas. The enclosed note, addressed to me by Sanfish, (by whom written I know not,) one of the chiefs at Shugrey, will give you some idea of the extent of this panic, and the effects it has had in causing a temporary interruption of the slave-trade at that place. At present, the alarm has in a great measure subsided, and they are all anxious to renew their intercourse with the Colony.

I am happy to inform the Board, that their resolution directing the establishment of schools in the different settlements of this Colony, has been carried into effect; and although comparatively little has as yet been effected, enough has been done to warrant the belief that the plan will succeed beyond our expectations; and the difficulties we have hitherto laboured under, for want of a properly organized system of education, will be entirely obviated.

The advantages to be derived from an education sufficient for the purposes of practical utility, are now placed within the reach of all classes; and public sentiment, in favour of our schools, is daily gaining ground.—They begin to appreciate the beneficial influence a more general diffusion of knowledge will have on society, and are willing to aid in rendering the benevolent designs of the Board as efficient as possible.

In the appointment of teachers, I have endeavoured to select men whose personal respectability could not be called in question, and who were not merely capable of discharging the duties of their office with ability, but in every respect to be relied on as the guardians of the morals of those entrusted to their care; and I believe there are few, if any in the Colony, better qualified to meet our expectations. Their salaries have been fixed at \$400 per annum as the lowest which would command the services of competent instructors and prevent the necessity of their engaging in other pursuits which would interfere with the faithful discharge of their duties.

It will be seen from the enclosed returns from the Monrovia and Caldwell schools, that *C. &c.* and *W. &c.* are now reaping the benefits of our late school regulations, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the school holidays are completed the number will be

more than doubled, as there will then be sufficient accommodation for all the children in both settlements. No school has as yet been established at Millsburg for the want of a suitable building, but this difficulty will shortly be removed as the school house will be finished in two or three weeks.

LIBERIA, July 30, 1831.

*Dear Sir:* Your several favours per Schooner Zembuca, enclosing resolutions of the Board and making various inquiries, have been received; some of the inquiries shall be noticed at present, and others as soon as the necessary information can be obtained.

It is with extreme mortification and regret, I find myself compelled to state, that the saw-mill I have been so anxious to get into operation, and in selecting a site for which I bestowed no little labour and made great sacrifice of health, is still not even commenced. The timber required for its construction is so large and heavy, the people will not undertake to procure it except at a price so enormous, that your funds would not authorize me in paying it: the difficulty of transportation is also very great, from the want of teams—the timber alone, delivered on the spot selected, would cost \$2000. I have, therefore, concluded to defer it until I hear from you. Indeed, should I be able to procure the timber at this moment, still it must lay for at least twelve months to be seasoned, otherwise the mill constructed of it would not stand a year. Taking every thing into consideration, I think it would be cheaper to purchase the timber required in the United States, and send it out in one of the expedition vessels; it can readily go on deck, without much, if any inconvenience. I enclose a list of the number and size of the pieces wanted: it is taken from the model which is on the scale of one inch to the foot. I must confess the failure, in this affair has caused me no little vexation. I was confident the thing could be satisfactorily arranged, and after having traversed no inconsiderable extent of country for the purpose of selecting the best location and furnishing the people with a list of the timber wanted, to have the whole thus frustrated, is very trying. I attribute much of it to the sawyers who apprehend their employment, will be taken away by the erection of the mill—this idea they derived from Dr. Randall, who opposed the erection of a mill on the same grounds, and some of these people have cited his opinion as a sanction for their conduct.

In my communication to the Board, I mentioned that with the dashes or presents I was obliged to make to all the neighboring kings and head men, who flocked to see me on my arrival (I was obliged to comply with a long established usage to preserve our influence over them) and that melancholy and untoward event, the capture of the schooner Mesurado, as well as the debts I had to liquidate, the expenses of the present year would necessarily be increased beyond what we had anticipated.

You will naturally inquire, how did Mr. Ashmun manage with so little

money, and in one of your former letters I think you stated, he made the schooner a source of considerable profit to the agency. These inquiries can readily be answered by merely stating, that during the greater part of Mr. Ashmun's administration, the produce of the country, such as ivory, camwood, rice, &c. were brought to our doors by the natives in great abundance, and could then be purchased for a mere trifle. They rarely asked any thing else than tobacco for their articles—ivory could then be had at a bar a pound; that is, a pound of tobacco for a pound of ivory, camwood at three pounds of tobacco to the cwt. and rice at one pound of tobacco per half bushel; and I have been informed by Mr. Waring, and others of the oldest and most respectable Colonists, that they have had more produce offered at these prices in one day, than is now brought into the Colony by the natives in a month. At present, the system of carrying our goods into the country, and the establishment of factories, together with the great competition, has deprived us of the greater part of the profits we formerly derived from the native trade—and guns, powder, cloth and other expensive goods, are now required. The account will then stand thus—

During Mr. Ashmun's administration, ivory could be bought at 5 to 12 cents per lb.—he paid it out at \$1. Camwood 15 to 36 cents per cwt.—paid out at \$3. Rice 10 to 25 cents per bushel—paid out at \$2. And other articles in proportion, which enabled him with few trade goods, to pay off a large amount.

At present, ivory costs 60 to 70 cents per lb. camwood \$1 80 to \$2 20 per cwt. and rice \$1 to \$1 30 per bushel; and, as I remarked above, the most costly goods are required for their purchase, and must be sent into the country, along the coast—the natives finding we carry our goods to them, will not give themselves the trouble of bringing their produce to us. Moreover, formerly, the public store was the only resource for most of the people employed by the agency, and they were glad to receive their pay in goods at a great advance; now, most of them have acquired a small capital, either by trading or their labour, and are in a great measure independent of the agency, and require to be paid either in camwood, ivory, specie, or drafts.

Thus you see things have greatly changed since Mr. Ashmun left this place: indeed, it had commenced some few months before his departure. Dr. Randall and myself managed to buy camwood for drafts at \$40 to \$45 per ton, and paid it out at \$60, but even this resource is now cut off by the high price it commands at home, and it cannot now be purchased for less than \$60.

As regards the Colonial schooner, during Mr. Ashmun's time, or the greater part of it, she was the only vessel we had, and got as much freight as she could carry at enormous rates—now, there are several vessels owned at this place, and by individuals who were formerly dependent on the

Colonial schooner for the transportation of their goods; these now take freight at much lower rates and leave but little for us to do. Thus you see we are deprived of the advantages we once possessed, and this establishment cannot now be conducted on so cheap a scale—added to which, as the Colony has increased in population, its affairs necessarily became more complicated and of course expensive.

By the *Volador*, I received the charter of incorporation for the St. Paul's Navigation Company. I have made them the offer of that charter, but find it is not such as they expected—it merely gives them the right of imposing certain rates of toll on all boats passing through the portion of the river rendered navigable by their exertions; instead of which, they wish the Board to grant them the exclusive right of navigating the river, so as to prevent all others from participating in the advantages to be derived from the opening of the interior trade—a most unreasonable request, and one which, in my opinion, ought not to be granted, as it would go far towards establishing a monopoly very injurious to the interests of the Colony and which we should studiously avoid—moreover, the obstructions to be removed are much greater than they anticipated and could not be effected except at an immense cost, say \$150,000 to 200,000, a sum far exceeding their abilities.

Our schools are in full operation, and should time and health permit, I will by the vessel that conveys this, send you the first semi-annual report—but, at all events, it will be forwarded by the next vessel that sails. The schools are well attended, and the people favorably disposed towards them. I enclose you a ground plan of the school houses, at Caldwell and Monrovia; that at Millsburg is on the same plan, only smaller, 18 by 20 feet; whereas, the others are 20 by 24 feet; the cost of the latter will be \$400 each; they are framed buildings built of the best materials, to be ten feet high in the clear, and ceiled inside with boards planed and jointed; the desks and benches will be a separate expense—the house at Millsburg is to be finished in the same style for \$350. I will have nearly money enough to pay for the erection of these houses and pay the salaries of the teachers for the present year without encroaching on your funds at home. In my communication to the Board, I have enclosed the first quarterly report from the Monrovia and Caldwell schools, by which you will see that 99\* scholars of both sexes are at present enjoying the advantages of our late regulations—this number will be more than doubled as soon as the new houses are finished; they ought to have been completed long ere this, but the unusual quantity of rain that has fallen this season, renders it difficult to procure timber.

Can you obtain, through our friends at home, a supply of paper, copy books, slates, ink, quills, &c. also Lancasterian sheets, with setts of class

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\* The returns of the first and second quarters, show 126 on the list.

books of the most approved kind they are much wanted, and the inspection of the school report will enable you to judge of the kind to be sent out; our lamented friend, Mr. Skinner, promised to obtain them by donation, in New England, but he is gone and our hopes with him. I wished very much that he could have reached the United States; he would have given you a correct statement of things here, and done more towards removing erroneous impressions than any one who has visited us since you were here. I became much attached to him and frequently availed myself of his advice.

You will receive, herewith, an account showing the amount of last year's expenditures, and should time permit, I will send the account for the first two quarters of the present year; these, are as accurate as the nature of the business will admit; vouchers have been obtained wherever it was practicable, but still much, from the nature of the transactions, will remain, for which, this kind of evidence cannot be obtained.

I regret to learn you had pledged yourselves to send out six expeditions during the ensuing 12 months, and I fear, if persisted in, this will in the end prove very injurious; I may be wrong, and you may have greater funds at your disposal than I am aware of, but if you have not, great pecuniary embarrassments will certainly ensue. I have already informed you of the loss of the schooner, and have also given various reasons why our expenses must necessarily be heavier now than formerly—moreover, you have authorized me to erect a receptacle for 100 emigrants only, when there should be buildings for the accommodation of at least 250; we have promised to find them shelter and provisions for six months after their arrival, and if they are sent out in such quick succession, one set will not have evacuated the premises before the arrival of another; but should you think you can stand the expense, send out with the first two expeditions a larger quantity of provisions than usual—and with the second expedition send out frames and lumber, including weatherboarding and shingles, for a building capable of containing 200 emigrants—you, no doubt, are surprised at this, and ask why I cannot obtain it here? I can do so; but it takes a long time to procure it and is very expensive; shingles can be obtained at comparatively little cost, but we have not been able to procure any wood that will stand the climate; cypress is the only kind that will last beyond 12 or 13 months. Lumber can be purchased in the United States for \$12 to \$14 per thousand, here it costs \$40 to \$45; a vessel bringing out emigrants could easily take the quantity needed, either on deck or in the hold, without accommodating the passengers; and if economy and expedition in the erection of these buildings are required, this is the only way to secure them—but I have great hopes your treasury will receive an unusual influx of money, or you will spare us two or three of the threatened expeditions.

I am glad to learn that you have purchased us a schooner, but the



knowledge of the fact only causes me to regret, more deeply, the loss of Thompson, the only man in the Colony I could trust with life; he was well acquainted with the coast trade, and had he been spared, he would have done more for us than twenty factors; I have some faint hopes, as he had not been put to death when we last heard from him, that he may manage to escape, or, that the pirate may be captured by an English vessel of war.

Taylor and James' projected expedition into the interior, has, as Mr. Dailey informed you, been abandoned.

The resolution of the 14th March, with all the numerous and arduous duties it devolves on me, shall receive due attention; but there is one part of it, which, I fear, I cannot accomplish, viz: the Topographical surveys of the Colony—to attempt it would at once sacrifice my life and the lives of all the agents you could send out; the exposure and fatigue that must necessarily be undergone in ascertaining the course of rivers, the different elevations, size and situation of swamps, could not be endured by any but a native; added to which, the undergrowth is so dense that you cannot see more than a few feet on either hand, and the moment you deviate from the native paths, you have to cut your way. The survey ordered by the Board, could not, in the most congenial climate and under the most favorable circumstances, be effected by a detachment of Topographical Engineers under two or three years. Much information, however, I can collect, and will, as far as my health and abilities permit, endeavor to meet the wishes of the Board; but it is truly an arduous task, and one which will put me to a severe trial, and in what time I shall be able to accomplish it, it is impossible to say; but you will, as occasion offers, be advised of the progress made.

You ask, does coffee grow in sufficient abundance to make it an article of export? It does, but the natives will not gather it in sufficient quantities, although it is purchased as fast as they will bring it in; as to coffee plants, I presume we might, in a short time, procure from 15,000 to 20,000 in our immediate vicinity—and when cultivated, they yield very abundantly; some few that have been suffered to stand in the gardens, and taken care of, prove more prolific than in the West Indies—but our people want enterprise, and, as I have before observed, the mania for trading, that bane of any thing like agricultural improvement, prevents their attending to it; I am convinced that a coffee and cotton plantation would, in a few years, be a fortune to any person who would undertake it; and I have endeavored to convince them of the facts, but in vain; they are reluctant to make the experiment. The reason why the natives do not turn their attention to gathering coffee is, that they can make more by selling us camwood, ivory, palm oil, rice, &c. and to these articles they confine themselves.

Your address to the Colonists was not published in the Herald, but on

an extra sheet and distributed; I am astonished you did not receive a copy; but will endeavor to procure one and forward it? Your request about Liberia coffee shall be attended to; but you are, probably, not aware that but little of the coffee exported by Mr. Cary, was obtained at this place, it was purchased of a vessel from Princes' Island, that touched here. I am not aware that the tree producing gum caoutchouc grows in this country, but will inquire and ascertain if it be the case.

Dr. Sewall sent me a number of copies of his address, delivered before the Washington Temperance Society; it has been distributed and read by all who could read, and, to my utter astonishment, is working wonders; I let it operate, and have hopes to see a temperance society got up among us—as far as example goes, I encourage the thing all in my power; for I find that refraining from every thing stronger than water and limiting my diet almost wholly to vegetables, is the only way to preserve life, and have for some time adhered to this regimen most strictly.

The subject of locating settlements at different points along the coast, must be taken up as soon as I can possess myself of information sufficiently accurate to give you a correct view of the matter. I will confine myself, for the present, to briefly pointing out the superiority of Grand Bassa over Cape Palmas (as to the Island of Bulama, I can say but little). The natives at the latter place (Cape Palmas) are very numerous, warlike and treacherous; such is the account given me by those who have visited that place and have had every opportunity of studying their character; and should we attempt to form a settlement there, it would, in all probability, from its remote situation, be destroyed in its infancy. Had the natives in our vicinity possessed these qualities, our contest with them would have resulted very differently, and this Colony would not now have existed—it seems as if we had been providentially directed to this spot, where the country, for 60 miles round, had been nearly depopulated by the hostile incursions of remote tribes, and the few and scattered remnants of the original population were too feeble and dispirited to offer any effectual resistance.

As to Grand Bassa, it is more in our vicinity, the people favorably disposed towards us, very anxious that we should settle among them, and would sell us a large tract of the best land for about \$500 in goods. The extent of territory would, like Mr. Ashmun's purchase, be indefinite.—The soil is fertile, and live stock, rice, palm oil, camwood, &c. in abundance. The entrance of the river has sufficient water for vessels of 60 to 70 tons, but it is not navigable for any distance, except for boats and canoes. Before I received the resolution directing me to make the inquiry, I had turned my attention to it, and I had proposed to visit it as soon as the dry season set in and make arrangements for settling some of our people. Before I close, I would remark, that separate settlements will be attended with an additional expense: we must have some person of character and influence to superintend each establishment, and he must of course be paid—it would be well to take this into your calculations.

My health since the commencement of the rainy season has been bad—I have been tormented with a succession of fevers, which, though not violent, prove very debilitating; but as I consider myself free from Hepatic or other serious visceral disease, I expect to recover my health with the return of the dry season, and look forward anxiously for its commencement. What I have written has been done during the short respites I enjoyed, so you must make allowances if some subjects are not treated of as fully as they ought.

LIBERIA, August 31, 1831.

*Dear Sir:* Although nothing of special interest has occurred since my last of the 30th ult. still, with pleasure, I avail myself of the present opportunity of again addressing you. With this, you will receive several communications which were to have been forwarded by the Schooner Zembuca, but the unexpected detention of that vessel has delayed them until the present time.

In my last, I mentioned my health had been much impaired by a succession of fevers—but within these few weeks, I have, by a rigid observance of a vegetable diet and carefully abstaining from every kind of drink save water, recovered my usual health, and, indeed, never felt better than at present. The resolution of the Board of the 14th March, calling on me for information on a variety of subjects, does not now appear half so formidable or impracticable as when both body and mind were enfeebled by disease, and I am now anxiously looking forward for the termination of the rains, to commence the examination of the neighbouring country. It is my intention to begin with Grand Bassa, the kings and head men of which have lately sent me a pressing invitation to visit them and establish a settlement. This invitation has been accepted, and on my arrival, I shall make arrangements for the purchase of a sufficient territory, and select the most eligible site for a town, after which, I wish to ascend the St. John's river as far as practicable; this river, I am informed, takes its rise a great distance in the interior towards the North East—about twelve miles from the sea it is obstructed by rocks forming what may be termed rapids, but above these, there is no impediment to its navigation; the portage around these rapids is very short, so that canoes can readily be transported to the navigable waters above, and of this circumstance I shall avail myself. It is also my intention to examine the two principal tributary branches of the Junk as well as to ascend the St. Paul's—This latter, I am informed holds out great inducements to the traveller; the rapids just above Millsburg are said to form the only obstruction, and beyond these it is navigable for boats and canoes for 150 to 200 miles; the country through which it flows is represented to be highly fertile, and camwood is in such abundance, that, in many places, it is almost the only tree to meet with. I shall probably be absent on these several excursions two or three months, and should nothing untoward intervene to prevent it, you shall be duly informed of the result of my travels.

We have heard nothing further respecting the fate of Captain Thompson and crew, but I have hopes, if the pirate has not left the coast, he will be met with by some of the British cruisers. Could the slave factories at Cape Mount and the Gallinas once be broken up, we should, in all probability, be freed from the presence of these miscreants. That at the Gallinas is said to be nothing but a rendezvous for the pirates and a depot for their plunder, and at the head of this hopeful establishment stands Peter Blanco, the most notorious and extensive slave trader on the Windward coast, and I strongly suspect that he was implicated in the capture of the schooner *Mesurado*. The miscreants engaged in the illicit traffic in slaves are exasperated at the repeated losses they sustain in consequence of the vigilance of the British cruisers, and openly avow their intention of reimbursing themselves by the plunder of every vessel they fall in with, without respect to nation or flag.

This season has been unusually severe. The oldest Colonists do not recollect one in which so much rain has fallen; at this moment it is pouring down in torrents, and such has been the case, with little intermission, since the early part of June. The consequence is, that business is at a stand, and our intercourse with the upper settlements is rendered difficult. Our annual election terminated yesterday, it resulted in the re-election of A. D. Williams, for Vice-Agent—the contest was unusually warm, but the people readily submit to the will of the majority. Enclosed you have a list of the officers chosen as well as the appointments made by myself. I enclose also a list of drafts drawn on the Board since my return from the United States; the account for the first and second quarters of the present year; the semi-annual statements showing the condition of the schools; statement of the Treasury receipts, marked A; statement of monies paid out of Treasury, marked B; and account between Colonial Agency and Treasury of Liberia.

Dr. Tolsen is still indisposed with the fever, although in a state of convalescence, and I have great hopes he will ere long be able to attend to the duties of his station.

With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem,

I remain your obedient servant,

TO REV. B. R. GURLEY.

J. MECHLIN, JR.

## Extracts from Correspondence.

### *From a Gentleman in North Carolina.*

I have come to the determination of placing my slaves (14 in number) at the disposal of the American Colonization Socie-

\*I have not seen able to furnish certificates for 3 of the officers in time for this vessel.

ty. I wish to send them away as soon after the termination of the present year as I can. I could deliver them at Norfolk, or any neighboring seaport which you should designate by the first of January, 1832, or any time thereafter, at which you should be prepared to receive them. I will defray their expenses to the place of embarkation, and from thence to Liberia, if it does not amount to more than \$20 for adults and half price for those over 2 years of age and under twelve. In other words, I will advance one hundred and eighty dollars towards their transportation. I have, occasionally, mentioned the subject to several free persons of color, and I have, in almost every instance, after the subject has been properly explained, found them willing to emigrate to the Colony. One of the number, a very worthy and respectable colored man named Ambrose Hawkins, has resolved to visit the Colony and see whether the representations given of it are true: should he be permitted to return and bring a favorable report, I have no doubt that a large number of emigrants would go immediately to the Colony, if the Society should be able to assist in bearing the expense of transportation. Most of them would be able to bear part of their expenses.

The emigrants would be the most virtuous and respectable of their class in this country. Some 12 or 15 have resolved to go when my negroes take their departure. Will the Society take on themselves the responsibility of transporting that number? If so, inform me by letter. My special object in writing at this time is to ascertain when the next expedition will leave this country for Africa. Ambrose Hawkins is desirous of sailing by the first opportunity and you will confer a favor on him and on me by acquainting me immediately. You are engaged in a great and good cause, and the High and Holy One who inhabiteth eternity will continue to prosper and ultimately succeed it.— Have the kindness to send me the last Annual Report. You may consider me a subscriber to the African Repository. Send me all the back numbers of the volume for the present year. I will send the subscription on by Governor Branch, if I should have an opportunity of seeing him.

*From a Gentleman in New Jersey.*

The enclosed seven dollars is a collection taken up on the 3d inst. for the African Colonization Society. I feel the deep-



est interest in the subject of African Colonization—the flourishing condition of the infant empire at Liberia—the triumphant success that has attended your efforts, and the glory that is gathering about your Society, which now attracts the eyes of a world, and is destined to bewilder with joy, the millions of Ethiopia throughout her future progress. I wish I could have sent you a *much* larger sum in so good, in so divine a cause. Accept the will for the deed—and may the blessing of the High God rest upon you and your associates in this benevolent enterprise and convince the gainsayer, and make every enemy of bleeding Africa to be at peace with her.

*From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.*

I have circulated the Colonial Journal pretty extensively among my parishioners during the past season, and in conversation with the most influential individuals from time to time, have endeavored to set before them the advantages likely to result, both to our own country, and to Africa, from the efforts of the Colonization Society, and can afford you the most substantial evidence, that my endeavors have not been in vain. Instead of \$15, the sum transmitted last year, I now send you \$25; most sincerely do I wish that I could send you a \$1000. You will please to give credit for it as a collection from the congregations of Lower and Middle Tuscarora, in what was lately Mifflin county, but is now Juniata county, in the State of Pennsylvania. May the time soon come when every congregation in the United States able to support a Pastor, will send to your treasury, a sum sufficient to defray the expense of one passenger to Africa.

*From a Gentleman in North Carolina.*

I preached at Little Britain, on the 4th inst. and took up a collection at the close of the service, in aid of the funds of the Colonization Society. The forenoon was exceedingly rainy, which made our assembly thin and our collection small. I would rejoice if I had hundreds and thousands to send you in place of the little pittance enclosed. It is very gratifying to learn, from the "African Repository and Colonial Journal," the increasing prosperity of your Society, and the Colony in Liberia. I hope and believe, that Divine Providence has, in

your Society, put in motion the grand machinery that is to accomplish the greatest good for the United States and Africa.

*From a Gentleman in New York.*

I send you enclosed \$13 for the American Colonization Society, a little more than twelve of which, was by collection taken at a Sabbath School celebration in my Society on the 4th inst. It is but a *mite*, but with God's blessing it will help forward the noble cause of benevolence in which you are engaged.

*From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.*

Enclosed are \$15, amount of collection on the 4th inst. in the Rev. Wells Bushnell's Presbyterian Congregation of this borough, in aid of the great work of the American Colonization Society, which you will have the goodness to pay over to the Treasurer of that Society. The sum is not so large as we had hoped for, owing to the absence of many members of the congregation, in attending to the celebration of the day in other modes—but, I am happy to be able to say that the truly meritorious objects of the Society are received throughout this section of the country in the most favorable light, and, no doubt, the Representative in Congress from this District, (at present Mr. Burks) will most cheerfully loan his aid in promoting its views in the Councils of the Nation. And, until Congress shall give their aid in the great undertaking, it must be a work of but slow progress; but that they will do this before long, I feel the fullest confidence.

*From a Gentleman in Virginia.*

Enclosed are \$5 for the benefit of the Colonization Society, from one of its warm supporters.

*From a Gentleman in New York.*

Enclosed you have \$15 for the Colonization Society, being the amount of a collection taken up in my Church on Sabbath last. It may seem small, but when you are informed that the congregation does not number as many as forty families, it will then appear like a liberal collection.

*From a Gentleman in Pennsylvania.*

Enclosed is a check for \$150, payable to your order (it can be

collected through the New York banks)—\$32 29 of it was collected on last 4th of July in our Church—one dollar of it was paid by M. Cox, for the Repository for the last six months, and the balance was paid by the members of our society—there is a balance yet uncollected that will be sent on as soon as collected. As a member, I paid in \$50—\$30 of which, I wish to constitute our Pastor a Life Member, if it is not contrary to rule, and in your publication you can say, “by a member of his congregation.” The number of our members is now rising one hundred and eighty.

*From a Gentleman in Virginia.*

*To the Editor of the African Repository.*

FREDERICK COUNTY, Virginia.

Sir: The perusal of your No. 7, Vol. 7th, added to a long conviction of the importance of colonizing our free blacks in Africa, as well for their moral and political good as our own, and the reasonable prospect of regenerating benighted Africa, has induced me to beg you will accept of the sum of \$100 for the use of the Colony. It will afford me the highest gratification to be enabled, through the smiles of Providence, in the success of my profession, to send you the same annually, on the plan of the noble example set us by Mr. G. Smith, of N. York. But since I have it not in my power at present to make any such engagement, you must take the will for the deed, with an assurance, that nothing but the calls of justice, and the essential demands of humanity, shall ever arrest an undertaking which should be so dear to every slave-holder. In the full flowing tide of our general prosperity what object can be half so interesting to an American Citizen as the steady, sure, and gradual separation of our colored population from the white, and the settlement of the former in Africa. The Religion of Jesus Christ seriously called in to our aid will be fully equal to the accomplishment of it in due time, however great the difficulties may appear. The agents of that Religion are temperance, industry, piety, and perseverance, characteristics, praise be to God, daily becoming more popular, and reputable throughout our land. We slave-holders, too often urge that we cannot afford to support our slaves and at the same time pay a tax for their colonization. But the

truth is, as Dr. Franklin said, if we were not so highly taxed by our indolence, extravagance, dissipation, and general bad management arising out of an ungodly life, we could well afford to make an honest retribution of a portion of their earnings for their future independence, prosperity, and happiness in the land of their forefathers, after having made a necessary provision for them, and our white families, aye, and paying off too, an annual part of our debts into the bargain. These facts, and this reasoning, cannot be expected to apply in some sections of our country, where the soil has been so much reduced by slave-culture, that were it not for the frequent sale of the black people, land-holders could not be sustained in the possession of their territory, worthless as it is. Query? What will such persons do with their slave property when the time shall come (and it is rapidly approaching) when the jealousy and vigilance of each individual State shall be arrayed one against the other in preventing their further increase by emigration. Fellow-citizens, this is a solemn, an awful subject. Whoever contemplates it without sensibility, wants the common feelings of humanity; whoever would pass it by lightly, saying, it is too late now, we cannot amend it, is not worthy of the name of Republican or Christian—but whoever contemptuously disregards every effort to amendment is worse than a madman, opposing the best interests of his country, and the injunctions of his Maker. If I could consent to go into a course of political reasoning, there would be no difficulty in tracing the agency of this slave population, in its destructive influence, over one of the fairest portions of our land—yes, the very fairest—nor has any plan been yet devised by the councils of our country to arrest an evil still rapid in its march. But to set aside political and prospective evils, will the murderous tragedies of Southampton be permitted to pass by unheeded? Are the feelings that have lately, are now in truth, agitating Virginia, and North Carolina to be forgotten before the meeting of their Legislatures? We trust not. Will they then, at the earliest opportunity, in their wisdom and humanity, devise some plan to report to the people for their sanction, some system for the melioration and reduction of this degraded race, in which their fears and resentments will be merged for the present and ultimate benefit of both master and slave. The Li-



beral, spirited, and intelligent appeal in a late number of the African Repository, cannot fail to have its effect upon a community of people having the deepest interest in its reasonings and exhortations. Not a breath is uttered to touch the prejudices of the rich and great, or injure the feelings of the poor and weak—the happiness of mankind and the glory of God, are alike consulted in producing gradually, a new order of things through the abounding wisdom and charity of Revelation.

#### A SLAVE-HOLDER.

N. B. Extraordinary means should be taken to spread the African Repository in every part of our country.



### Liberia Herald.

We have received the numbers of this paper, from March to August inclusive, and perceive with pleasure that it is much improved both in size and appearance since the arrival in the Colony, of the paper generously sent out by Mr. Charles Tappan, of Boston. It is larger than the Sierra Leone Gazette, and furnishes gratifying evidence of the intelligence, the commerce, and the enterprising spirit of the Liberians. It is edited in a manner, highly creditable to Mr. Russwurm, though we should be glad to see a larger proportion of matter from his own pen. He is very capable of so conducting the Herald, as to secure for it a liberal patronage in the United States, and render it a powerful means of advancing the cause of African Colonization.—From the Herald of March, it appears that King Boatswain of Bo Poro, had made war upon King Tom Bassa, of Little Bassa, and invaded his country with upwards of 2000 men, but that he had effected little, having returned home with but 37 prisoners. The same paper gives an account of the visit of the Colonial Agent to explore the Junk River, and District, a particular account of which we shall hereafter publish from the pen of the Colonial Agent. Mr. Russwurm remarks,

“Throughout their whole journey they were received, and treated with the greatest respect by the different kings, and we cannot but augur the most beneficial results from the visit. Junk is so near us, that we already consider it as a part of the Colony, and for an Agricultural settle-



ment it is far superior to any now in our possession. Many of our citizens have long been desirous of settling there, from its many superior and well known advantages; and we trust, the visit of Governor Mechlin, and its satisfactory results, will tend to forward their wishes. From its vicinity, the Kings have long discontinued the Slave Trade, as we could at any moment, after twenty four hours' notice, march a sufficient force thither to break up any factory, established for the purpose of prosecuting this nefarious business."

In the same paper we have the following notice of the visit of the United States Ship Java.

"VISIT OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP JAVA.—On the 19th ult. our Colony was visited by the U. S. Frigate Java, J. H. Kennedy Esq. Commander. She is the first vessel of her class that has ever visited our Colony; and is on her return home from the Mediterranean. Frequent communication was kept up with the shore during her stay, and many of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege of a visit, from which they returned highly delighted with the urbanity and politeness of all on board. Her officers and people were also on shore daily, visiting every place worthy of notice, and appeared much pleased with their general reception. We hope many months will not elapse before we are again visited by a vessel of war of the U. S.—for insignificant as our present commerce and colony may appear, the day is not far distant, when the Government of the U. States will find it *policy* to keep vessels on this coast for the protection of her commerce. We hail the visit of the Java, as a new era in the history of our Colony."

We copy from the March Herald, the following Marine List, which affords pleasing evidence of the growing commerce of Liberia.

"On the 7th ult. British ship *Barque Berlin*, Elis, 39 days from Liverpool, put into Port for water.

"8th. Colonial, sch *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

"9th. British Brig *Ranger*, Spence, 37 days from England.

"10th. sch. *Hilarity*, Lyle, from the Windward.

"18th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

"Agency's sch. *Messurado*, Thompson, from the Windward.

"19th. United States Ship *Java*, J. H. Kennedy, Esq. commander, from the Mediterranean.

"20th. British Brig *Ranger*, Spence, from the Leeward.

March, 1st. Brig *Mary*, Sharpe, 30 days from Philadelphia.

"2d. Brig *Elizabeth*, Murray, from the Leeward.

"5th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

"Colonial sch. *Anne*, Brooks, from the Windward.

- "7th. French Brig *Africaine*, Gillette, from the Leeward.
- "8th. Brig *Henry Eckford*, Weaver, from the Mediterranean.
- "British sch. *Ellen Montgomery*, Sleeman, from the Windward.
- "Sloop *London Hero*, Crosby, 37 days' from Liverpool.
- "14th British Brig *Amelia Matilda*, Lilly, from the Windward.
- "16th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, from the Windward.

## SAILED.

- On the 10th ult. Agency's sch. *Messurado*, Thompson for the Leeward.
- "Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Windward.
- "Brig *Liberia*, Hussey, for Philadelphia, passenger, Rev B. R. Skinner, Baptist Missionary.
- "20th British sch. *Hibernia*, Emerson, for Sierra Leone.
- "Sch. *Hilarity*, Lyle, for Philadelphia; passenger, Mr Francis Taylor.
- "25th. United States Ship *Java*, J. H. Kennedy, Esq. commander, for the West India Islands.
- "26th. British brig *Ranger*, Spence, for London.
- "Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Leeward.
- "March 3d. Brig *Elizabeth*, Murray for Liverpool.
- "Brig *Mary*, Sharpe, for the Windward.
- "9th. Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Leeward.
- "16th Colonial sch. *Susan*, Higgins, for the Windward.
- "17th Brig *Henry Eckford*, Weaver, for South America.
- "19th. Agency's sch. *Mesurado*, Thompson, for the Leeward."

The Herald of July gives an interesting account of the capture of the Colonial Schooner *Montserado*, with her entire crew, by Pirates, who were supposed to be Spaniards. "This misfortune, says the Editor, might have been prevented had the U. S. Government ordered two or three of their smaller vessels of war to this coast for the protection of American commerce. We have ever considered slave-trading and piracy as synonymous; but of late, both have been prosecuted with uncommon boldness. Besides the *Montserado*, two English vessels have lately been captured and all on board murdered, except the *Kroomen*, who were fortunate enough to escape and give intelligence. British Cruisers are now in pursuit of the Pirates. Our flag has been insulted, our fellow-citizens are now prisoners on board of a Pirate, and we believe our appeal will be met with sympathy by our distant Friends."

The following notice of the schools in the Colony is from the same paper. We should think it perfectly in accordance with the philanthropic views entertained by Congress when it provi-

ded for the establishment of the recaptured Africans in Liberia, to make some provision for their instruction. But should the Government think otherwise, we hope that these poor Africans will find in the Humanity and Religion of our countrymen means for their education in such branches, as may conduce to their usefulness and moral welfare in the colony.

"OUR SCHOOLS.—We are happy to inform our readers, that a free school is now in operation in three of our settlements. The towns for the recaptured are yet without any and must continue to be, unless some of our good friends, in the U. S. will cast a thought upon their unprovided situation, and make an appeal in their behalf. We consider the settlement of New Georgia, a good location for an active Missionary. They have worship regularly on the Sabbath, and their frequent calls for a teacher, affords a fine opportunity to any benevolent society, who desire a wide field of usefulness. They are natives of this country, from all parts of the interior—making rapid advances in civilization, and those who look for the civilization of the people of this great continent, can desire no beings in a more fit state to receive Christian teachers and religious instruction.—They have many children among them, who are growing up in a state of ignorance, for whom they are deeply solicitous to have a school. And shall this be known in the United States and no sympathy, no relief be afforded, to quench this thirst after knowledge. We cannot think so."



## Elliott Cresson, Esq.

We have received various and highly interesting letters from this active and efficient Agent of the Society now in England. He has devoted himself with untiring zeal and energy to the cause of the Society, and awakened much inquiry and interest in its behalf in that country. In London, he has encountered determined opposition from several individuals, who, like some in the United States, are either too ignorant of the condition of our Southern country to judge correctly of the duties of Philanthropic and Christian men who reside therein, or so reckless and fanatical as to require the *instantaneous remedying* of an acknowledged evil, which may be remedied gradually, with safety, but, which cannot be remedied *immediately* without jeopardizing all the interests of all parties concerned. It is the misfortune of such men, that like those afflicted with a calenture, what is, in fact, the ocean, deep and dangerous and liable to storms, which make not ribs only, but hearts of oak to shake, appears to them green fields. To pluck some flower of their own imagining, they would plunge themselves and others into the yawning gulf. To such men repentance generally comes too late. They are too seldom

brought to their senses except by the tragic horrors which they have contributed to produce.

But we are glad to know that the Colonization Society has many warm and decided friends in England. We are informed that the Editors of the Westminster Review are disposed to sustain the cause with spirit; they certainly can do it with ability. Nor do we think that an appeal in its behalf will be made in vain to the people of England. They have long taken the lead in efforts for the civilization and moral improvement of Africa. The world will never forget what England has done in this great work of humanity. But she must not, she will not forget that it is a work just commenced. Sitting as she does, Queen of the Ocean and the Isles, the blessings which she has dispensed and is now dispensing among the nations, she will liberally bestow upon Africa. America, her daughter, (though a rebellious one, and proud of her independence) still partakes of her spirit and would share in the glory of her philanthropic deeds. Their united and generous efforts must raise Africa from tears and suffering and disgrace, to look forth honorable and secure and happy upon the Nations.



## **The Crisis.**

There is a great, perhaps a general movement of public sentiment in the State of Virginia, as well as in some other States, favorable to the cause of African Colonization. We have heard of several distinguished men in Virginia, who have heretofore felt no interest in this cause, perhaps deemed it visionary, whose more mature reflections have placed them among its friends. In the ranks of these, we believe we may now reckon the able Editors of the Richmond Whig and Richmond Enquirer. A Friend in Richmond writes, "The Colonization Society is becoming quite popular amongst political men." Another writes, "The recent events in the lower country have produced a strong impression on the people here—Petitions are circulating in the country, and I think the Legislature will feel the necessity of adopting some decisive measures. Many of our public men, I am told, are converts to the cause." From another part of the State a Friend writes, "I have no doubt, that during the ensuing session of the Virginia Legislature, steps will be taken which will greatly promote the removal of the free persons of color from our State. Public sentiment imperiously demands it. But humane and reflecting men perceive that this cannot be done, without paying the expense of their removal and providing a place to which they may be sent." A gentleman from another part of Virginia observes, "Your attention is too habitually directed to the condition of our free colored people, for you to have overlooked the extent to which it has become the subject of speculation,

and the consequent probability, that further changes of that condition will be introduced by the next General Assembly of the State." He then expresses his belief that the purpose of such legislation will be their gradual or immediate removal to another land, and adds "if so, where, but to Africa? and where, but to Liberia!"

The subject is one which deserves, and we doubt not will receive, the *deep and solemn deliberation of the wisest and best men in Virginia.*



## Intelligence.

REVIVAL IN LIBERIA.—A young man has just read us a letter from the Rev. N. C. Waring, at Liberia, from which we gather the pleasing intelligence, that God has revived his work of grace in that Colony, so that in fifteen months past, 60 communicants have been added to one church. Half of these, at least, were recaptured Africans, who are now walking in the faith and fellowship of the gospel.—*Philadelphian.*

THE NIGER.—Already, application, we believe, has been made to Government, by some of our adventurous merchants, for license and protection, or for such facilities as government can afford them, for navigating the Niger. We hear it is projected immediately to despatch steamboats, and to try, if possible, to open a trading communication with central Africa. It is a curious and indeed delightful speculation, to consider what the moral effect of this may be; Europe owes to Africa a large debt for wrongs done, and sufferings caused —*Eng. Pap.*

PETERSBURG, VA. OCTOBER 20 —*The late Murder in Prince George.*—On Monday last, five of the slaves of the late Mr. Henry Lewis, were arraigned before the County Court of Prince George, for the murder of their master, and, after due investigation, condemned to death. It appeared on their trial, that so impatient were the infatuated wretches to adorn themselves with their ill-gotten plunder, that they scrupled not, even the next day after the cruel deed, to wear openly, articles marked with the initials of their victim's name. This circumstance first awakened suspicion, and furnished a clue which, being warily and circumspectly followed, led, step by step, to the developement of the horrid mystery, and finally to the confession, from the lips of the culprits, of all of the dreadful particulars.

The Insurgent Nat Turner has been taken, and from his confession, it appears that he was impelled by a spirit of Fanaticism to the perpetration of his crimes.



**AFRICAN SCHOOL AT SIERRA LEONE.** — Letters have been received from Hannah Kilham, dated Sierra Leone, April 24, 1831. She was then in good health and spirits, and so anxious for the school of Africans, which she has undertaken, as to determine not to return during the present year. Her letter states, that within a few days previous to her writing, a French vessel laden with slaves from the Korso country, was brought in there. — The slaves had risen against their oppressors, killed the Captain and several others, and laid the rest in irons, both crew and passengers, taking out one by one to navigate the vessel. The English do not seize French vessels, yet this being brought in under the direction of Africans, has been received by the Governor, and the people located.

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**SLAVE TRADE** — The Black Joke, Tender to the Dryad, Commodore Hayes, captured on the 20th of April, near Prince's Island, the Spanish Brig *Marinaretta*, with four hundred and ninety-three slaves, after an action of five hours by moonlight. The Spanish vessel had three guns, 24-pounders, more than the Black Joke. The very severe firing of the two vessels caused such consternation among them, that twenty-seven slaves died during the action, of fright.

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**SWISS MISSIONS** — We regret to state that the Directors of the Basle Missionary Society have resolved, for the present to discontinue their missionary efforts at Monrovia. It is believed, that they propose to establish themselves at Sierra Leone.

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## Proposed Expedition.

The Managers of the Colonization Society are informed that a Gentleman in Georgia has left forty-nine servants free upon condition of their removal to Liberia, and that they will be prepared to be delivered to the Colonization Society on the 25th of December. Anxious to convey these persons, and others now waiting to depart, the Board have authorized the charter of a vessel to receive them and others not exceeding one hundred and to sail about the 1st of January. The Friends of the Society will see the necessity of vigorous effort to augment the funds of the Society.

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## Resolutions of the Board.

The following Resolutions, among others, have been adopted by the Board—

*Resolved*, That the Board highly approve of the contemplated purchase of the Territory of Grand Bassa, having reference to its salubrity, and they recommend

that every reasonable inducement be offered to the most respectable and influential of the older Colonists to superintend the contemplated settlement.

*Resolved,* That the Colonial Agent be authorized to employ a native teacher to instruct a class of young men in the Colony, in the Arabic and other languages of the Interior, provided that such teacher can be employed for a sum not exceeding \$200 per annum.



OFFICE OF THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, }  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 8, 1831. }

The Secretary of the American Colonization Society begs leave to state to the public, that as the Managers are incurring great expense in fitting out an expedition for Liberia from the Western States, and a larger one (to carry three hundred emigrants) from Virginia, and as there is a want of paper, copy-books, slates, ink, quills, Lancasterian sheets, with sets of class books, for the Colonial schools, also of cartridge paper, coarse red flannel, books for the Colonial library, and large sized drawing paper for the use of the agency, donations of these articles will be thankfully received, and may be sent to John McPhail, Esq. Norfolk, B. Brand, Esq. Richmond, Wm. Atkinson, Esq. Petersburg, Charles Howard, Esq. Baltimore, George W. Blight, Esq. Philadelphia, Moses Allen, Esq. New York, Charles Tappan, Esq. Boston—to the Secretaries of any State or Auxiliary Society, or to the office of the Parent Society, Washington. Other articles than those above mentioned, such as cotton, cloths, crockery, and hardware, and most kinds of provisions and goods, will be received and thankfully acknowledged.



## Departure of the Colonial Schooner

MARGARET MERCER.

This beautiful new Schooner, which the Board of Managers were enabled to purchase by a loan granted by the Pennsylvania Col. Society, sailed from Philadelphia on the 18th, and New Castle on the 21st of October. Captain Abels, of Philadelphia, is employed as Master, and Mr. Frazier, of Baltimore, as Mate; and her crew are all good-looking, well-behaved coloured men, one of whom has been several times at the Colony. Two coloured families, making in all, nine persons, embarked in her. The Rev. William Johnson, wife and child, from Hartford, Connecticut, constitute one of these; the other is a family liberated by the Rev. Dr. Matthews, late of Shepherdstown, Virginia, but now President of a Literary Institution in Indiana. This venerable man incurred an expense of four hundred dollars, to secure the freedom of one of these slaves, that he might remove with his wife (servant of Dr. Matthews) to Liberia. Such charity was to be expected from one, who has long ably, honourably and successfully fulfilled the duties of the sacred ministry.

## Western Expedition.

R. S. Finley, Esq. the Agent of the Society for the Western States, who was authorized some weeks ago to fit out a vessel to convey emigrants to the Colony, writes from Louisville, under date of October 19th, 1831, that he has "ascertained that about 100 emigrants in that country are now ready and anxious to embark for Liberia, and that about 300 will be ready within the year." But some of these, he adds, "live at such remote points, that not more than 60 or 80 of them can be assembled here at the appointed time (1st of November). I have written to New Orleans to a commission merchant, to charter a vessel to transport them. A talented and pious young Physician of Cincinnati, Dr. Charles Stone, has volunteered his services to accompany them to Africa."



## Expedition from Virginia.

The fine ship *James Perkins*, of nearly 400 tons burthen, Capt. Crowell master, has been chartered by the Agent of the Society, Mr. John M'Phail of Norfolk, to convey Emigrants to the Colony. By the last accounts 245 very respectable free people of colour had made application for a passage from Southampton county, and the Agent writes, "It is more than probable that 300 will come from that county, as more than that number, I know, wish to go." There are many other applicants from North Carolina and other places. From this statement it is evident, that the Friends of the Society are urged by most weighty reasons to renewed and vigorous efforts to increase its funds. Anxious to leave nothing practicable undone in their important work, the Managers have incurred expenses much beyond their present means, confidently relying upon the Auxiliary Societies and a generous public to sustain their exertions.



## Departure of the *Orion*.

The Schooner sailed from Baltimore, for Liberia, on Monday, the 26th of October, with, we believe, (though we were not particularly informed) from thirty to forty emigrants, all from Maryland. The funds for this expedition have been raised in Maryland, and it has been fitted out by the special and zealous efforts of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of that State. We have evidence that the citizens of Maryland feel deeply the importance of aiding in the removal of her free colored population, and have no doubt that they will contribute liberally to the cause of African Colonization.

## Request to the Society.

We are informed that the late John B. Lawrence, of Salem, Massachusetts, directed in his Will, that \$500 of his estate should be paid over to the Colonization Society. It is thought that this sum will suffer some deduction, as the whole estate will probably be less than the sum devised. Happy would it be, did all who possess the means, endeavor by Legacies to worthy objects, still to do good on earth after they have been removed to Heaven!

### Contributions

*To the American Colonization Society, from 3d October,  
to 10th November, 1831.*

H. Safford, Esq. Secretary of Zanesville & Putnam Aux. So.	\$ 10
Collection by Rev. Daniel A. Clark at the boarding house of Benjamin Putnam, Saratoga, on 4th of July, per Mr. Reed,	7 06
Collection by Rev. Christopher Bradshaw, at Ashville, N. C.	3
by the Johnsonville Temperance Society and others on 4th July, per Rev. R G Armstrong of Fishkill	31
at meeting of Hartwick Temperance Society on 4th July, per Welcome Pray, .....	6
by Rev John Steele, Xenia, O. in June or July last,	5
David Townsend, Esq. Tr. of Chester co. Col. Society, viz:	
Collection in Presbyterian Cong. Brandywine Manor, Chester county, Pa. per M. Stanley, Treas'r.	14 20
by Rev. Robt. Graham in Presbyterian congregation of the Rocks, Cecil co. Md.	7
by Rev. Robt. Graham in Presbyterian congregation, New London, Chester co. Pa.	6 84
by Rev. John C. Grier in Presbyterian congregation of Brandywine Manor, Penn.	20 58
Sundry citizens of Chester county, Penn.	7
	<hr/> 55 62
Poplar Tent Benevolent Association, N. C. per W. W. Seaton,	10
A Slave-holder, Frederick co. Va. who would if his means enabled him, become a subscriber on the plan of G. Smith,	100
John Gowdy, Esq. Treasurer of Aux. Society, Xenia, O. viz:	
Female Auxiliary Society of Xenia, .....	30
Xenia Auxiliary Society, .....	44
David Huston, James Millard, James Morrow, Thos. Arnett, Stephen W. Reader, and Chas Mahin, for African Repository, ... ..	12— 86
A. Whittlesey of Talmadge, Portage county, Ohio, viz:	
An Union Meeting of the Sunday Schools of Nelson and Windham, .....	12 33
Donation by A. Biora, ....	50
W. R. Knowlton, .....	25
Sabbath School at Rootstown, .....	1 59
Do Mantua, .....	2 64
Do Franklin, .....	1 70
Col Society in Talmadge, to make money even, ....	98— 20
Collection in St. Peter's church, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, by Rev. J. Chapman, ....	15

Donation by James Williamson, Roxboro, N. C.	3	
Do for Repository,	2	5
Collection in Episc'l. Ch, Hagerstown, Md. per F. Anderson,		20
An subscription of 20 individuals on G. Smith's plan, per do.		100
Collection by Rev. Joseph Barr in Middle Octorara church, Pennsylvania, per Rev. E. S. Ely of Philadelphia, . . . . .		10
Collection by Rev. Jonas Dodge in Methodist Episcopal ch. Elmyra, N. York, per Thomas Maxwell, . . . . .		8
Collection by Rev. Benjamin F. Clarke in Congregational ch. Buckland, Ms. per Joseph Hubbard, . . . . .		12
Collection by Rev. Thomas Jackson, Fredericktown, Md. . . .		18
by Rev. G. Dorrance, Windsor, per H. R. Wells, .		9 32
R Walker of Windsor, for Repository, per do		2
Harrisburg (Penn.) Colonization Society, per W. Graydon,		50
Collection in Presbyterian congregation, Centre, Washington county, Pa. by Rev John H. Kennedy, per G. S. Fowler,		5
Collection at Reading, Ms. by Rev Mr Read, (Congregational)		3 60
at Fair Haven, Ms. by Rev Mr Gould, do		7 50
at Dartmouth, Ms. by Rev Mr Haughton, do		3 21
Joseph I Gray, of Halifax county, N. C.—to be applied to the transportation of his negroes to Liberia, 145		
Do for subscription to African Repository, . . . . .		2
Do for donation from Gideon Harvey, . . . . .	3	150
Collection by Rev John D Hughes from children of Sabbath School, Springfield, Ohio, per N Gillett, Junior, . . . . .		5
Mrs Elizabeth Greenfield of Philadelphia, for transportation of servants or emigrants from New Orleans, per draft on Win Shipp of Natchez, . . . . .		429 97
Mrs Minor & Charles Minor, of Fredericksburg, Va. \$2 each,		4
Aux Society of Georgetown, D. C. for 2d payment on Gerritt Smith's plan, per F. T. Seawell, Treasurer, . . . . .		100
Donation by John Stephenson, Esq. of Front Royal, Va. thro' Rev William C. Walton, per W. Gregory, . . . . .		20
Collection by Rev A G Morrison in Union congregation, Lan- caster county, Pa. . . . .		10
Collections by Samuel Stocking, Agent, Utica, N Y. viz:		
At the dedication of the Baptist & Pres'n ch, Deerfield, 2 50		
From the M'Lean church, . . . . .		1
Collected in Ithica, by Elder Sears, . . . . .		3
From Baptist Society, Palmyra, by Elder Powell, . . . . .		8 06
Do Williamson, by Elder Allen, . . . . .		5
Do Franklin, . . . . .		2 81
Presbyterian Society, Sauquoit, Rev Mr Hyde, . . . . .		3 62
Collected in Guilford, per R Baldwin, . . . . .		16 21
Donation of Rev A L Chapin, Missionary, . . . . .		1
From Presbyterian Society, Vernon Centre, . . . . .		2 15
From Cato Four Corners, . . . . .		3 25
From Baptist Society, Elba, Elder A Burgess, . . . . .		3
Do Fleming, per Rev S M Plumb, . . . . .		4 75
First Congregational Society, Verona, Rev J Brainard, . . . . .		5 70
Do Bridgewater, per Dr L Hull, . . . . .		20
Prot Episcopal church, New Berlin, Rev E Andrews, . . . . .		30
Baptist Society, Homer, per Elder A Bennett, . . . . .		15
Collected at Westville, per Elder B Sawin, . . . . .		5
in Deerfield, per Wolcott Reed, . . . . .		2 47
At Sabbath-school celebration in the Rev D K Dixon's Presbyterian Society, Mexico, . . . . .		6 60



First Baptist Society, Hamilton, per C Porter, ...	11	35
Do Mexico, Elder G B Davis, per R Tiffany, ...	10	
Baptist Society, Lowville, per D Towsand, .....	7	
Do Utica, Rev E Galusha, .....	6	69
Presbyterian Society, Vernon, Rev A Garrison, .....	6	10
Sabbath-school collection in do do do	2	99
Presbyterian Society, "New York Mills," Rev G Foote	8	25
Congregational Society, Westmoreland, Rev A Crane,	21	06
Collected in Adams, per Mr Chittendon, .....	8	50
Presbyterian Society at Oneida, .....	3	15
Baptist Society, Medina, .....	4	81
Do Newport, Rev Z Eaton, ....	6	66
First Presbyterian Society, Utica, Rev S C Aikin, ....	40	
Second do Verona, Rev L Myrick, ..	5	31
Congregation at Stow's Square, Rev A Crandall, ...	2	50
Presbyterian Society, Watertown, Rev Geo Boardman	23	70
Do Brownville, Rev J Sessions, ....	5	11
Do Evans' Mills, do	7	19
Do Fairfield, Rev D Chassel, ....	11	
Do Steuben, Rev Mr Roberts, ....	4	38
First Presbyterian Society, Rome, Rev Mr Gillet, ....	20	81
Congregational Society, Paris Hill, per H M'Niel, ....	12	50
Baptist Society, Victory, Rev Mr Bartlett, ...	3	
Presbyterian Society, Salisbury, Rev C G Goodrich, ..	2	
United collec'n in Presb & Baptist societies, Richland,	26	32
Congregational society, Paris, Rev Mr Southworth, ..	6	50
Baptist Society, Franklin, Rev James Awner, .....	5	
Temperance Society, Stockton, ...	5	
Welsh Cong society, Utica, Rev R Everett, .....	1	91
Presbyterian Society, Waterville, Rev Mr Barrows, ..	4	75
Second Presbyterian Society, Utica, Rev D C Lansing,	16	50
Presbyterian Society, New Hartford, Rev N Coe, ....	25	58
Sherburne, per Rev Mr Sprague, .....	15	
Congregational Society, Marshall, per Dea H Burchard,	7	17
Presbyterian Society, Lowville, Rev Mr Dickson, ....	6	
Baptist Society, Rome, Rev David Morris, .....	4	
Reformed Dutch Society, Utica, Rev G W Bethune, .	13	66
Presbyterian Society, Trenton, Rev Mr Foote, .....	5	
		517 48
Collection by Rev M'Knight Williamson, Dickinson church,		
Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, per William Williamson		5
Rev William Edmonds, of Rockingham circuit, Va.—viz:		
Donation by Daniel Harrnsberger, ...	5	
A Friend to the Colonizing scheme, .....	5	10
Collection, on 11th September, by Rev George H Fisher, in		
Reformed Dutch church, Fishkill, N Y. per J Given,		27
Collection by Rev E M Stoddard, Windsor, New York,....		5
Second payment of 4 young Gentlemen of Alexandria, D. C.		
on the plan of Gerritt Smith, per S. M. & S. H. Janney, ..		100
Z Hitchcock of Buckland, Ms. for Repository \$2, L. Herald		5
Collection in the Presb Ch at Jackson, Tenn. by A. Patton,		
per S. & M. Allen, Philadelphia, ....		8 62
W B Washington of Windham, Ohio, as follows:		
Collection in Congl Society of Hudson by Rev W Hanford,	50	
Do do Twinsburg by Rev S Bissel, 1	51	
Total,		\$2050 38



